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The committee poses 12 questions concerning present and future enrollment in Wisconsin colleges. Answers are provided by brief comments accompanied by maps, charts, and graphs.

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STATISTICAL
PORTRAIT
OF THE
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF THE WISCONSIN COLLEGE STUDENT

Coordinating Committee for
Higher Education in Wisconsin

Semi-Annual Report
December 31, 1961

Copies of this report may be obtained by addressing: Joint Staff, Coordinating Committee for Higher Education in Wisconsin, 333 Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wisconsin.

MEMBERS OF COORDINATING COMMITTEE

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Jacob F. Friedrick – University Regent – Milwaukee
Charles D. Gelatt – University Regent – La Crosse
Ellis E. Jensen – University Regent – Janesville
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Duane Smith – County Teachers College Member – Wisconsin Rapids
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John C. Thomson – State College Regent – Stevens Point
Arthur E. Wegner – Citizen Member – Madison

The Honorable Gaylord A. Nelson
Governor of the State of Wisconsin

Members of the Legislature
of the State of Wisconsin

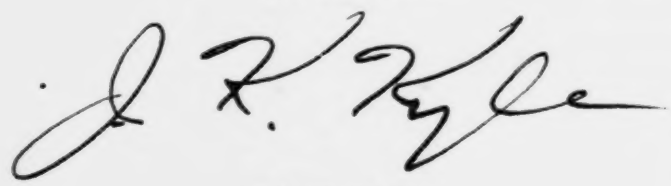
Wisconsin's population of college and university students increased beyond all expectations or estimates in the fall of 1961. It is apparent that the first warning waves of the flood of students due to hit the state's public and private institutions of higher learning with full force beginning in 1964-1965 are now upon us.

The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education appropriately is concerned about these students, for their presence in ever-increasing numbers has keen meaning for the Committee as it discharges its responsibilities under the law. Thus, in its considerations of educational programs, building needs, budgets, and of plans for the future orderly development of higher education in the state, the Coordinating Committee must reckon with the needs of these hosts of students.

A considerable body of information relating to students has been collected by the Coordinating Committee since its establishment by legislative act in 1955. It seems appropriate at this time to bring some of this information to the attention of the people of Wisconsin. The Coordinating Committee, therefore, has issued this graphic report, entitled "A Statistical Portrait of the Wisconsin College Student," for public distribution. In the report more than a dozen questions are asked, and answers are provided by brief comments accompanied by maps, charts, graphs, etc.

This report should be of considerable interest, particularly to parents of Wisconsin young people who either now are enrolled for college work or who expect to enroll for such educational preparation in the years ahead. As chairman of the Coordinating Committee, I am pleased to present this report to you.

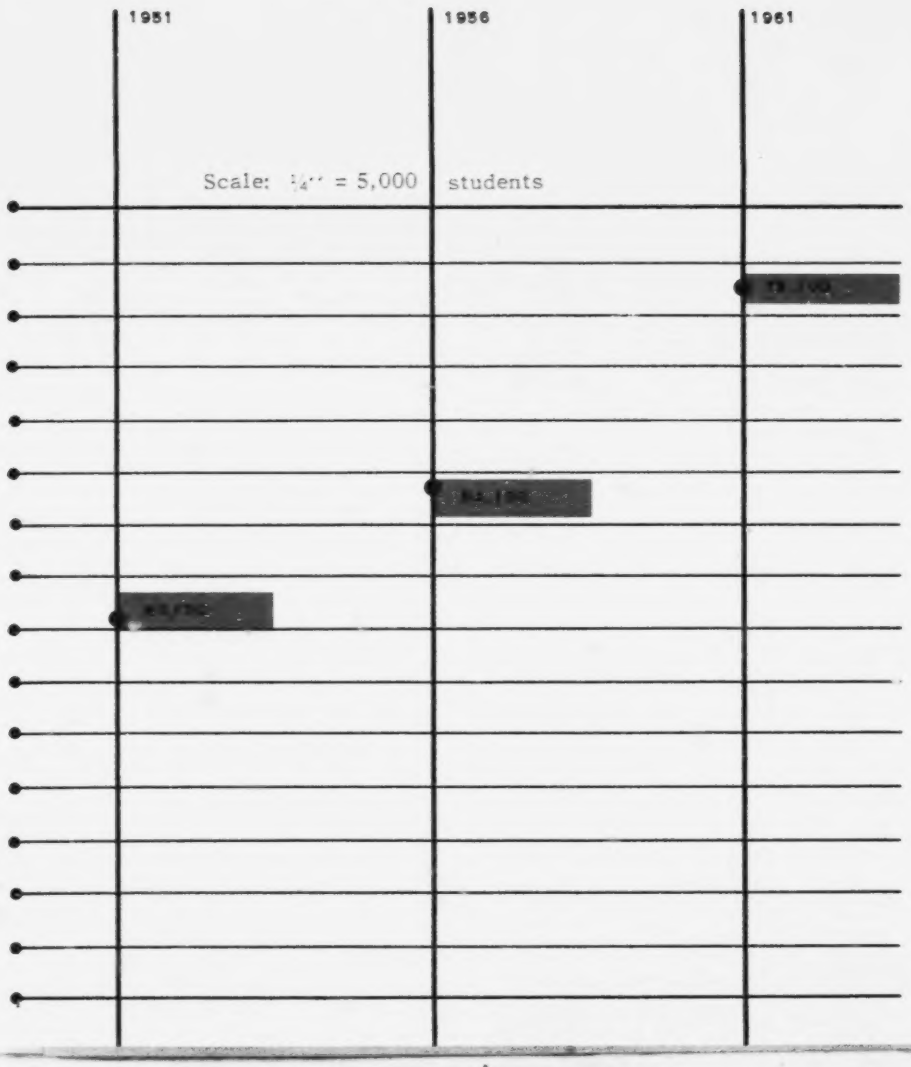
Very truly yours,



John K. Kyle
Chairman

The general welfare of the State will be best served by making it possible for any deserving and qualified youth to continue his education to the level of his ability and ambition...Whatever the differences among the several types of educational programs, the students who attend them must be assured an educational opportunity of the highest possible quality.

——Cardinal principles adopted by
the Coordinating Committee



ENROLLMENTS INCREASE BY 33,000 SINCE 1951

How many Wisconsin young people attend the state's public and private colleges and universities?

More than 73,000 students registered for daytime classes last September. An additional 10,723 seeking higher education enrolled in evening or extension classes.

The 1961 daytime enrollment exceeds the 1951 enrollment by more than 33,000 students.

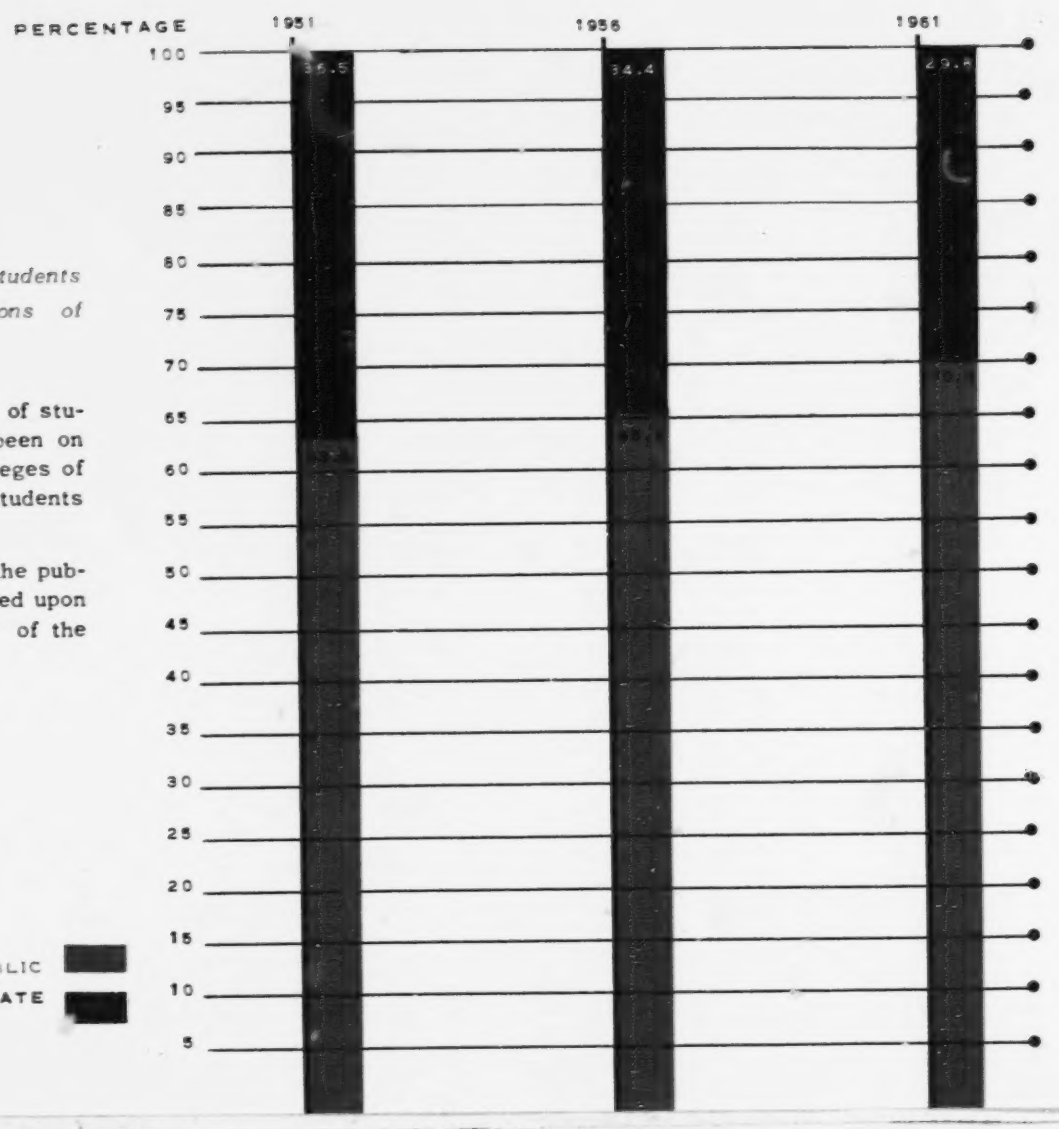
Growth of enrollments has been most spectacular in recent years. Since 1956 college populations have increased by more than 19,000 students.

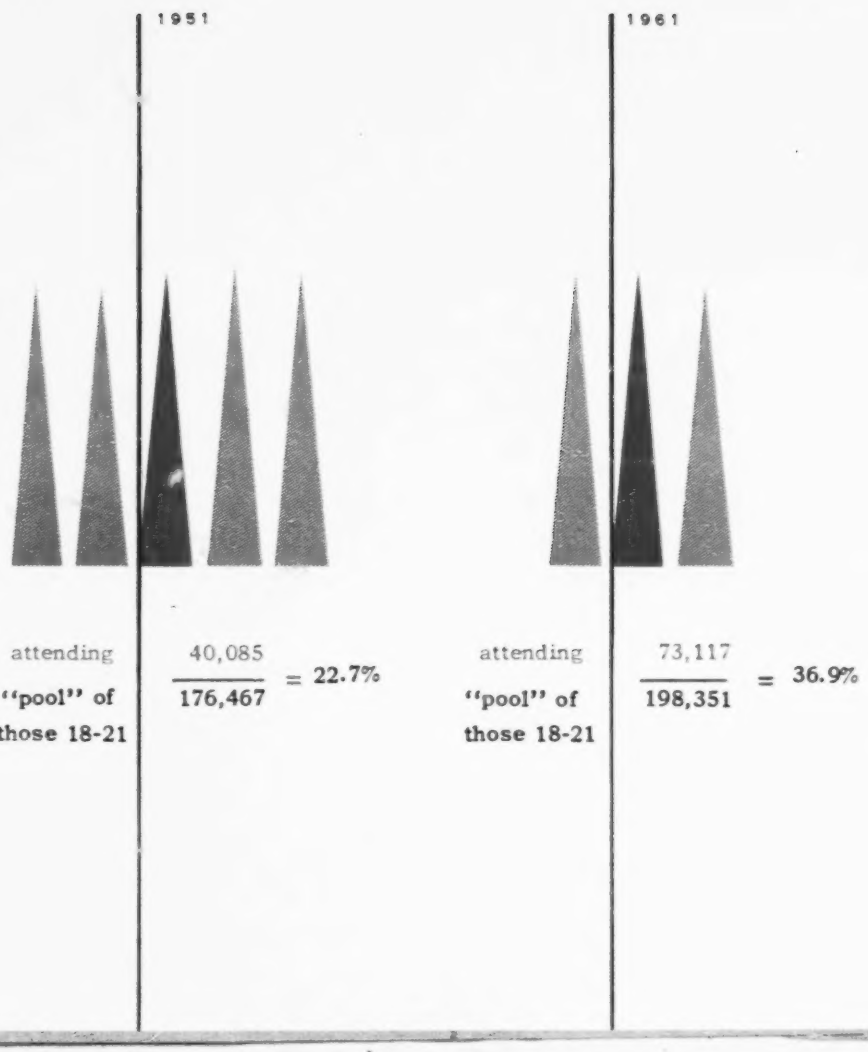
7 OF 10 STUDENTS GO TO PUBLIC COLLEGES

How many of the state's college students attend publicly supported institutions of higher learning?

For a number of years the percentage of students attending public colleges has been on the increase. Last fall the public colleges of Wisconsin served seven of every 10 students enrolled for daytime classes.

It is expected that in the years ahead the public institutions of the state will be called upon to serve not less than 70 per cent of the state's collegians.





MORE 18-21 YEAR-OLDS SEEK HIGHER EDUCATION

To what extent do "college-age" young people, i.e., those in the 18-21 year age range, attend college in Wisconsin?

The percentage of college-age youth in Wisconsin seeking higher education has increased by slightly more than one per cent each year since 1951.

At that time, only one in five (22.7 per cent) of the estimated number of 18-21 year-olds was in attendance.

In 1961 about one in three (36.8 per cent) signed up for daytime classes.

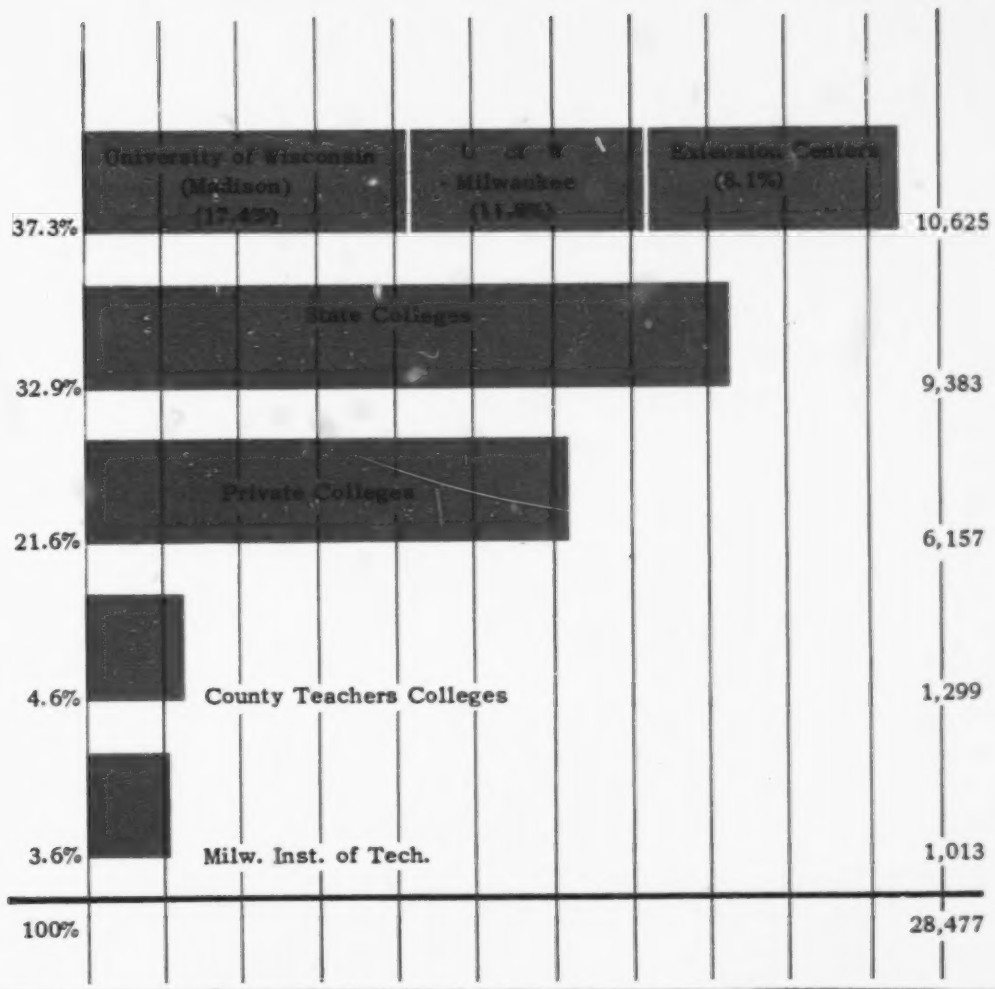
MOST NEW FRESHMEN GO TO UW, STATE COLLEGES

What is the division of new freshmen between public and private colleges of the state?

Information gathered for 1959 and 1960 reveals that The University of Wisconsin (all campuses) and the state colleges attracted 20,008 of the 28,477 new freshmen enrolled by all colleges in the state during that two-year period.

Private institutions enrolled slightly more than 6,000 new freshmen. Other publicly supported institutions (county teachers colleges and the Milwaukee Institute of Technology) enrolled 2,312 new freshmen during the period.

Distribution of New Freshmen (Total of freshmen in 1959 and 1960)



KEY 1960 Income Per Capita Levels
Counties in Highest Fourth
Counties in Middle Half
Counties in Lowest Fourth

COLLEGE-GOING RELATED TO PERSONAL INCOME

How does economic status relate to college-going?

In general, it can be said that counties having high per capita income furnish a high percentage of their graduates to colleges.

Counties ranking in the upper one-fourth of all the state's counties on the basis of per capita income sent 35 per cent of their graduates to college in 1959 and 1960.

Counties in the lower fourth sent on only 25 per cent of their graduates. Some counties, however, were low in income and high in yield, and vice versa. **(See next page.)**

Percentage New Freshmen are of High School Graduates at Each Income Level (An Average of 1959 and 1960)

In counties with income per capita in highest fourth—34.7%
In counties with income per capita in middle half—27.6%
In counties with income per capita in lowest fourth—24.9%

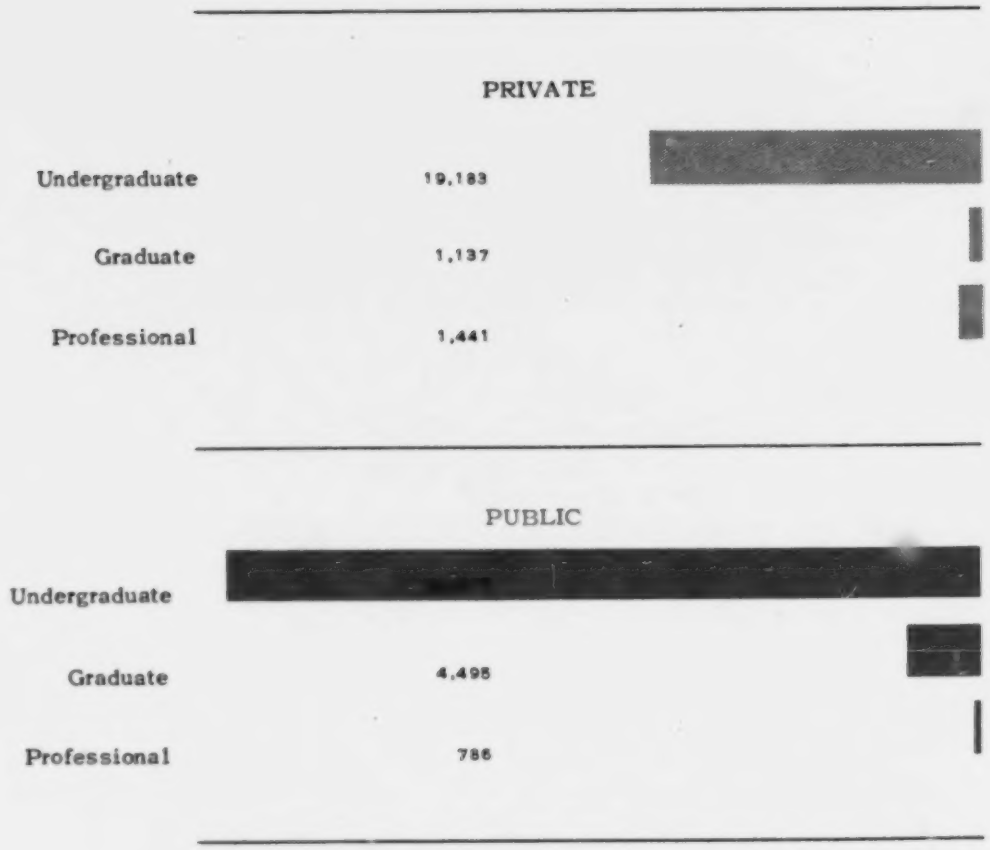
89% OF ALL STUDENTS ARE UNDERGRADUATES

What is the distribution of students in terms of undergraduate, graduate, and professional courses of study?

Of the approximately 73,000 students enrolled for daytime classes in all colleges in the state in the fall of 1961, about 65,000, or 89 per cent, were pursuing undergraduate courses of study.

About 5,600 students, 8 per cent, were classified as graduate students, and only 2,200, or 3 per cent, were engaged in professional studies.

Private institutions enrolled most of the students in professional curricula. The University served the bulk of the graduate students.



University of Wisconsin (Madison)

Undergraduates	
Letters and Science	8,905
Agriculture	620
Home Economics	464
Commerce	557
Education	1,237
Engineering	2,337
Nursing	399
Pharmacy	208
Specials	209
Total	14,936

State Colleges

Undergraduates	
Secondary Education	5,260
Elementary Education	3,288
Liberal Arts	5,979
Pre-professional	1,974
Rural Education	41
Special Departments	2,035
Total	18,577

LIBERAL ARTS, TEACHING ATTRACT MANY STUDENTS

What programs of study do undergraduate students at the University and state colleges pursue?

Liberal arts and teacher preparation programs of study were highly sought after by students last fall.

State college liberal arts courses attracted about 1,400 more students than in 1960, and the University's College of Letters and Sciences grew by about 1,100 and enrolled the greatest number of students.

Elementary and secondary education programs in the state colleges each increased by about 500 students. The School of Engineering enrolled the second largest number of students in the University, the School of Education the next largest number.

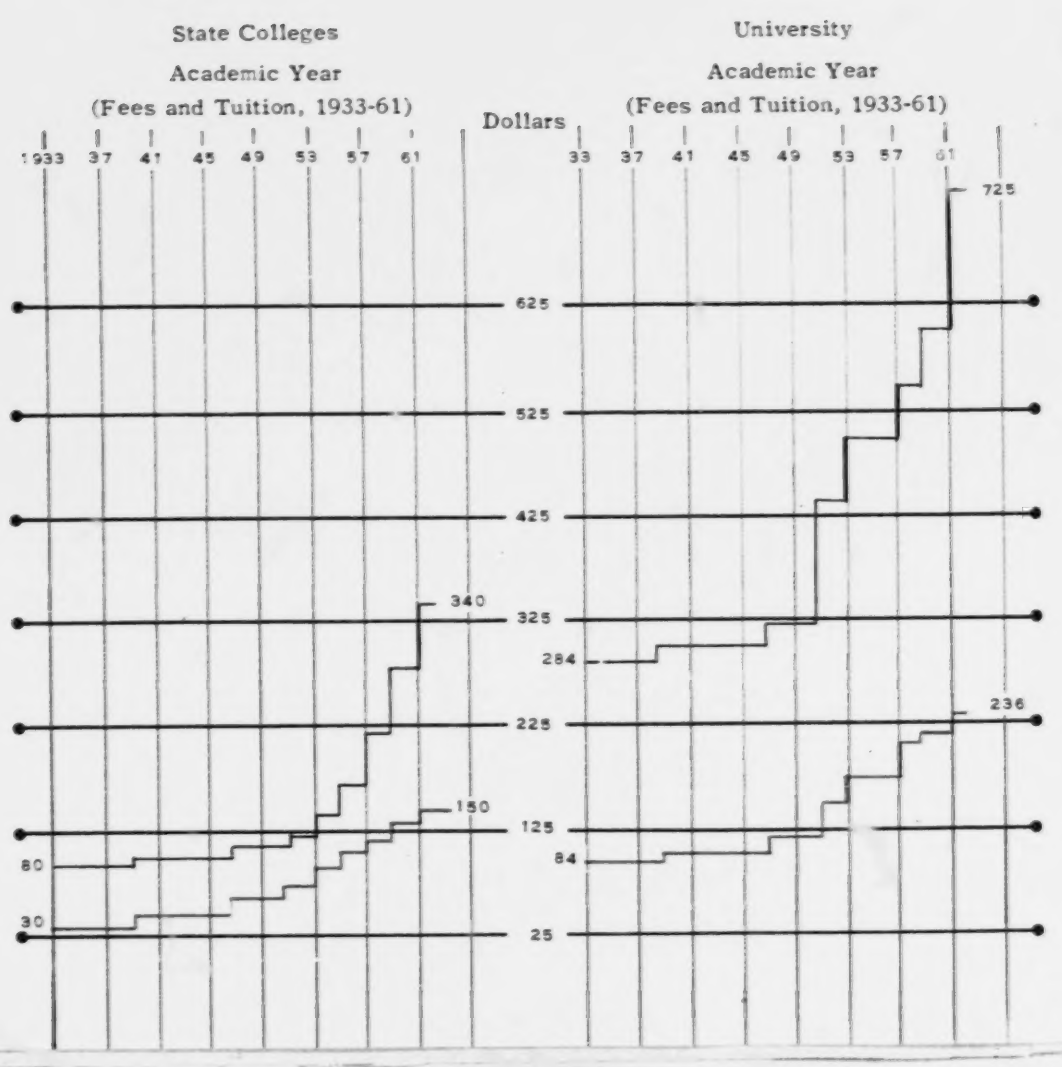
STUDENT FEES INCREASE RAPIDLY SINCE 1940'S

What does it cost resident and non-resident students to attend the University or one of the State Colleges?

Resident students at the University pay $236 in fees, non-residents $725 in fees and tuition for the academic year.

At the State Colleges a resident student pays $150, the non-resident student $340 for the academic year.

Since the late 1940's fees have increased rapidly. The charts depict the changes in fees charged since 1933, when Wisconsin residents at the UW and state colleges paid $84 and $30, respectively, for the academic year.



HIGH SCHOOLS GRADUATE OVER 90,000 IN 2 YEARS

How many high school seniors were graduated in Wisconsin counties in 1959 and in 1960?

A total of 90,446 students were graduated by Wisconsin high schools in the two years noted.

The number of graduates ranged from 84 in Florence County to 18,136 in Milwaukee County.

The map to the left reveals that counties in in the south central, southeastern, and east central regions of the state accounted for a large portion of the graduates.

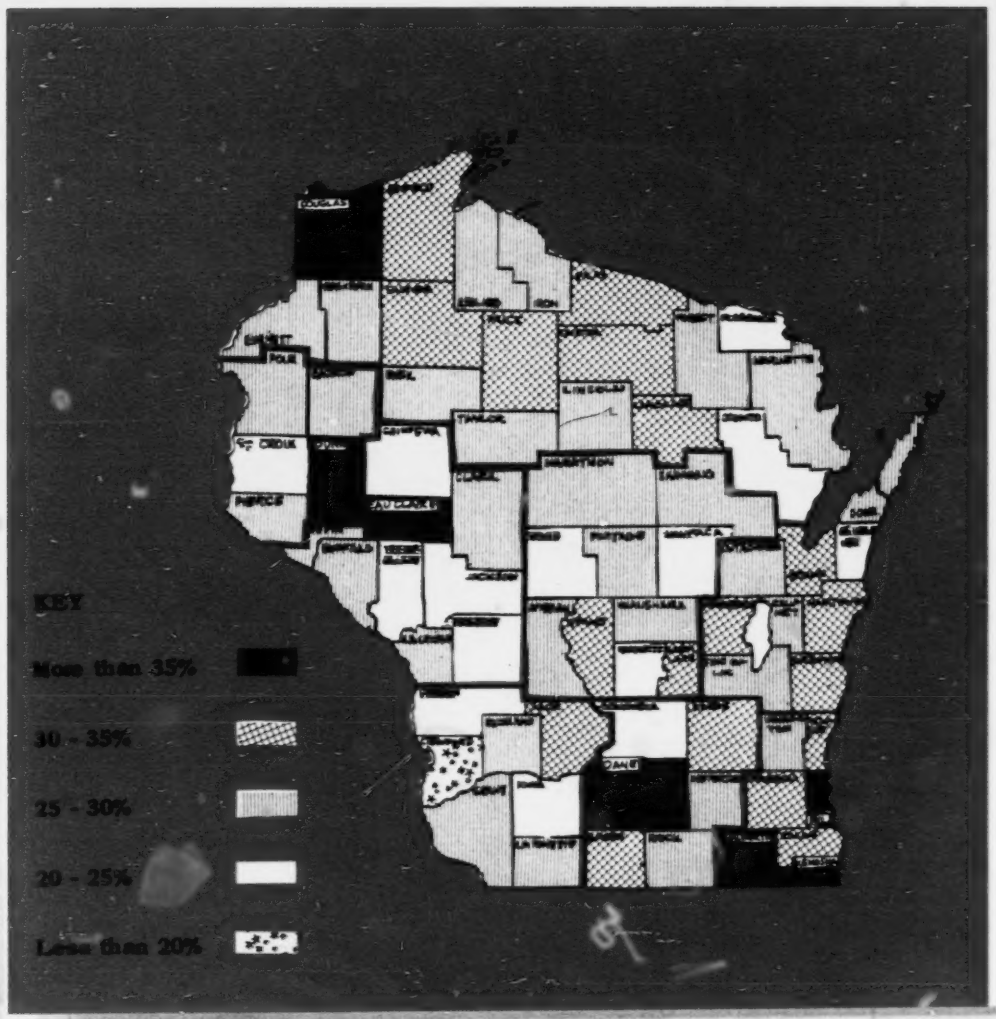
COUNTIES FURNISH 28,000 NEW COLLEGE FRESHMEN

To what extent do students from Wisconsin counties enroll as freshmen in the state's public and private colleges?

In the two year period 1959-1960 a total of 28,447 new freshmen from Wisconsin counties were enrolled by the state's institutions of higher learning.

As expected, Milwaukee County's contribution of 7,055 new freshmen headed the list. More than 1,000 new freshmen came from Dane and Waukesha counties.

The southern, southeastern, and east central regions of the state were heavy contributors of new freshmen.



ABOUT 32% OF GRADUATES MOVE AHEAD TO COLLEGE

What portion of the total number of high school graduates goes on to college?

While the pattern of college-going by high school graduates varies by counties, almost one-third (31.5%) of the state's high school graduates in May and June of 1959 and 1960 enrolled as new freshmen in September of those years.

In 25 counties, 30 per cent or more of the graduates enrolled as new freshmen. The rate of attendance from Dunn, Milwaukee, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Kenosha, and Walworth counties exceeded 35 per cent.

ENROLLMENTS WILL RISE RAPIDLY IN THE FUTURE

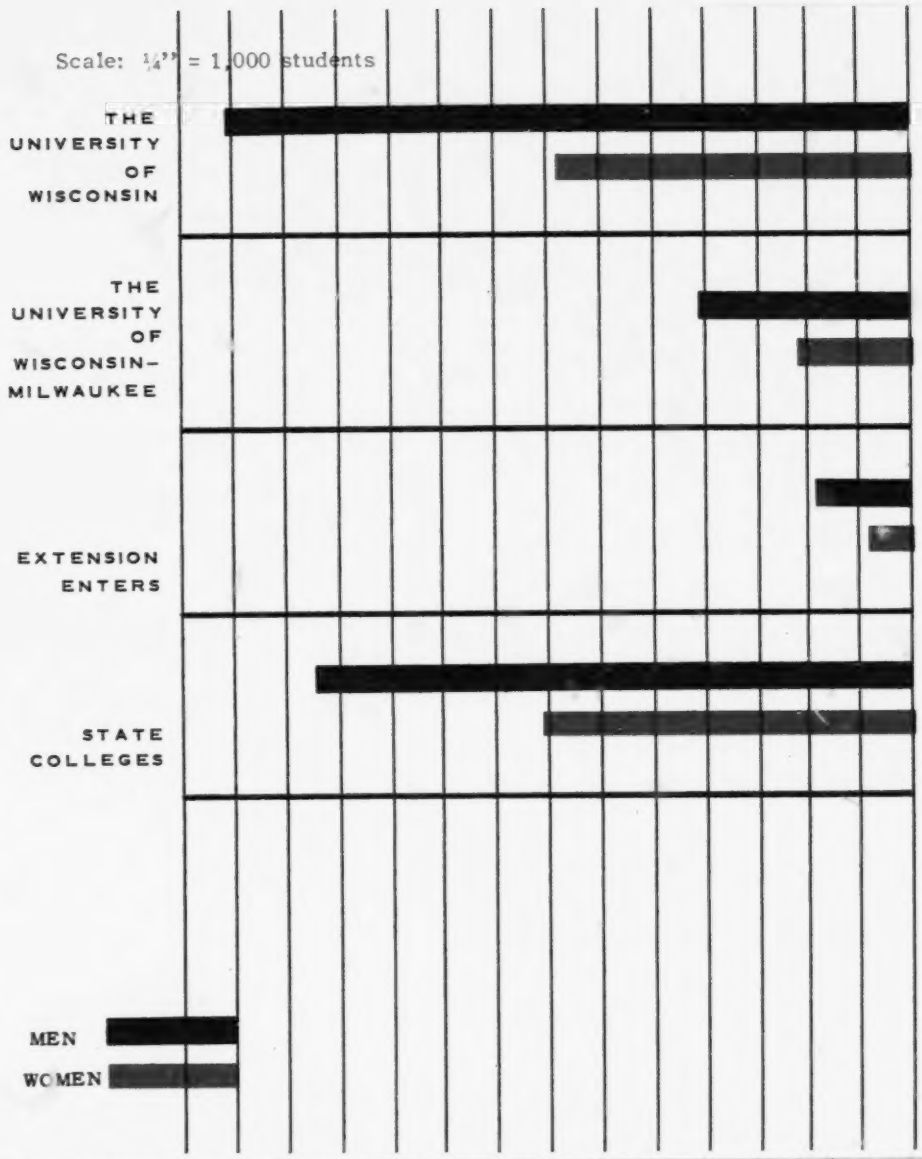
How many students are expected to enroll in the state's public and private colleges in the future?

It is known that the percentage of 18-21 year-olds going on for higher education has increased an average of 1.42 per cent per year since 1951.

If this trend were to continue to 1971, more than 144,000 students — about double present numbers — would enroll.

If the trend were to slow to one per cent per year enrollments still would go beyond 132,000, an increase of about 81 per cent.

***Based on a one per cent increase per year in the rate of college-going by 18-21 year-olds.**



MEN OUTNUMBER WOMEN AT UW, STATE COLLEGES

How do enrollments of men and women compare at the University and at the state colleges?

In 1961 on all campuses of the University men outnumbered women by about a 2-1 ratio. In the state colleges the ratio is only about 1.6-1 in favor of male students.

On the Madison campus last fall there were about 13,200 men and 6,900 women; at Milwaukee 4,100 to 2,200; in the extension centers about 1,800 to 800.

The breakdown in the state colleges was about 11,400 to 7,100 in favor of the men.

18 COUNTIES CONTRIBUTE HOST OF NEW COLLEGIANS

How do the state's counties rank in relation to the percentage of their high school graduates going on to college?

During the years 1959 and 1960 the average yield of new college freshmen by the state's 71 counties amounted to 31.5 per cent of the high school graduates.

Headed by Dunn and Milwaukee counties, 18 of the 71 exceeded the average rate of college-going.

Fourteen of the 18 contained four-year public or private colleges and/or two-year University extension centers or county teachers colleges.

Rank of Counties* in Terms of New Freshman Output—An Average of 1959 and 1960 Percentages of New Freshmen[1]

State Average for 1959 & 1960 - 31.5%

1.	Dunn	41.6%	**25.**	**Oneida**	**30.0%**	**49.**	**Burnett**	**26.4%**
2.	Milwaukee	38.9	26.	Portage	29.9	**50.**	**Rusk**	**26.3**
3.	Dane	37.4	**27.**	**Door**	**29.9**	51.	Juneau	26.2
4.	Douglas	37.4	28.	Grant	29.2	52.	Polk	26.2
5.	Eau Claire	37.4	29.	Lincoln	29.2	**53.**	**Calumet**	**26.1**
6.	Kenosha	36.4	30.	La Crosse	29.1	**54.**	**Pepin**	**25.8**
7.	Walworth	35.2	31.	Ashland	29.1	**55.**	**Lafayette**	**25.4**
8.	**Bayfield**	**34.6**	32.	Waushara	29.1	**56.**	**Washburn**	**25.2**
9.	**Adams**	**34.5**	33.	Buffalo	29.0	**57.**	**Chippewa**	**24.5**
10.	**Ozaukee**	**33.9**	34.	Jefferson	28.9	58.	Vernon	24.4
11.	**Sawyer**	**33.9**	35.	Pierce	28.7	**59.**	**St. Croix**	**24.3**
12.	Winnebago	33.8	36.	Outagamie	28.6	**60.**	**Oconto**	**24.0**
13.	Green	33.6	**37.**	**Clark**	**28.5**	**61.**	**Florence**	**23.8**
14.	Racine	33.2	38.	Marathon	28.2	**62.**	**Marquette**	**23.4**
15.	Langlade	33.1	**39.**	**Shawano**	**27.8**	63.	Wood	23.3
16.	Dodge	32.4	40.	Rock	27.5	**64.**	**Iowa**	**22.1**
17.	Sauk	32.3	41.	Barron	27.5	**65.**	**Monroe**	**21.9**
18.	Manitowoc	31.8	42.	Marinette	27.1	66.	Columbia	21.5
19.	Waukesha	31.4	43.	Fond du Lac	26.9	**67.**	**Waupaca**	**21.2**
20.	Sheboygan	30.9	**44.**	**Forest**	**26.6**	**68.**	**Jackson**	**21.2**
21.	Brown	30.9	45.	Richland	26.6	**69.**	**Trempealeau**	**20.5**
22.	**Vilas**	**30.3**	46.	Washington	26.6	70.	Kewaunee	20.0
23.	**Price**	**30.1**	**47.**	**Iron**	**26.6**	**71.**	**Crawford**	**19.2**
24.	**Green Lake**	**30.0**	48.	Taylor	26.5			

*** Menominee County not established until 1961**

[1]Counties in color are those within whose borders are public or private colleges.

Drawing Power of Public Colleges
in Wisconsin
from Counties in Wisconsin

A Total of 1959 and 1960

College	Total New Freshman Enrollment from Wis. Counties in 1959 and 1960	Total number and percentage of new freshmen enrolled in Wis. public colleges in 1959 and 1960 from: Home County Number	Home County Percentage	Contiguous County Number	Contiguous County Percentage
State Colleges					
Eau Claire	1294	463	35.8%	418	32.3%
La Crosse	1192	415	34.8	204	17.1
Stout	731	119	16.3	111	15.2
Oshkosh	1328	410	30.9	400	30.1
Platteville	902	282	31.3	188	20.8
River Falls	702	147	20.9	136	19.4
Stevens Point	1290	207	16.0	362	28.1
Superior	722	394	54.6	119	16.5
Whitewater	1222	161	13.2	495	40.5
TOTAL	9383	2598	27.7	2433	25.9
UW–Milwaukee	3358	2777	82.7	335	10.0
UW–Madison	4954	1068	21.6	705	14.2
Extension Centers					
Green Bay	428	320	74.8	71	16.6
Kenosha	362	338	93.4	9	2.5
Manitowoc	208	205	98.6	2	1.0
Marinette	75	75	100.0	--	--
Fox River Valley	241	93	38.7	144	59.8
Racine	444	383	86.3	28	6.3
Sheboygan	184	178	96.7	5	2.7
Wausau	371	256	69.0	76	20.5
TOTAL	2313	1848	79.9	335	14.5
Milwaukee Institute of Technology	1013	723	71.4	80	7.9

MANY STUDENTS ATTEND NEARBY INSTITUTIONS

Is there any tendency for new freshmen to attend colleges near at hand?

The answer here is yes, in general. Information regarding the public colleges of Wisconsin reveals that in many instances these colleges gain a substantial portion of their Wisconsin freshmen from the county in which the college is located or from counties adjacent to the college's county.

The table at the left shows a variable picture for the State Colleges. The University's Madison campus, quite naturally, draws from all counties in the state. UW-M, extension centers, and MIT draw heavily from local areas.

COUNTY COLLEGES DRAW HEAVILY FROM LOCALITY

From where do new freshmen come who attend the 22 county teachers colleges?

Nineteen of the county teachers colleges gain more than one-half of their new freshmen from the county in which the teachers college is located.

Three of the county teachers colleges gained more than one-half of their new freshmen from adjacent and other counties.

The table at the left reveals that seven of the institutions gained three-fourths or more of their students from the college's "home" county.

Drawing Power of County Teachers Colleges
A Total of 1959 and 1960

College	Total New Freshmen Enrollment from Wis. Counties in 1959 and 1960	Total number of new freshmen enrolled in county teachers colleges in 1959 and 1960 from: Home County Number	Home County Percentage	Contiguous County Number	Contiguous County Percentage
Ashland	54	35	64.8%	19	35.2%
Barron	79	53	67.1	25	31.6
Buffalo	36	17	47.2	17	47.2
Columbia	46	27	58.7	17	37.0
Dodge	55	33	60.0	20	36.4
Door-Kewaunee	52	26	50.0	26	50.0
Green	50	29	58.0	21	42.0
Juneau	40	27	67.5	12	30.0
Langlade	66	56	84.8	9	13.6
Lincoln	56	43	76.8	11	19.6
Manitowoc	67	62	92.5	4	5.9
Marinette	70	36	51.4	31	44.3
Outagamie	51	29	56.9	21	41.2
Polk	38	23	60.5	15	39.5
Racine-Kenosha	125	79	63.2	41	32.8
Richland	34	30	88.2	4	11.8
Sauk	50	43	86.0	7	14.0
Sheboygan	78	72	92.3	6	7.7
Taylor	101	46	45.5	53	52.5
Vernon	59	48	81.4	11	18.6
Waushara	28	12	42.9	13	46.4
Wood	69	38	55.1	27	39.1
TOTAL	1304	864		410	

The Student in Perspective

This report has attempted to highlight little known facts about the young people who attend Wisconsin's public and private colleges and universities. It has revealed—among other things—that:

1. college enrollments have increased dramatically since 1951 and particularly since 1956;
2. public colleges serve seven of every 10 students;
3. the heightened desire by 18-21 year-olds to attend college will contribute to higher enrollments in the future;
4. liberal arts and teaching courses of study attract many students;
5. about one-third of the state's high school graduates in 1959 and 1960 went to college;
6. student fees and tuition have increased rapidly since the 1940's
7. college-going seems to be related to economic status, counties with high per capita income generally sending a larger percentage of their graduates to college than counties with low per capita income.

There was no way to show in this graphic presentation that many capable high school graduates desiring further training are prevented from securing it because of the lack of financial resources, but this is an undisputed fact. To aid in reducing the number of youth who are denied higher education for financial reasons the Coordinating Committee consistently has supported modest fee charges and expansion of student aid programs.

As the numbers of Wisconsin young people seeking higher education increase in the future, the needs of colleges and universities throughout the state for broad public support and understanding will increase comparably. The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education is confident that the people of Wisconsin, as in the past, will respond to meet those needs.

Functions of the Coordinating Committee

A new law signed by Governor Nelson on May 8, 1961 amended that part of the statutes (Chapter 619, Laws of 1955, sec. 39.024) which established the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education and broadened both the membership and jurisdiction of the Coordinating Committee to include the county teachers colleges. Two members of the County Teachers Colleges Boards Association will be appointed annually to the Coordinating Committee by the Governor.

Under the new law, the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education in Wisconsin is authorized and directed to make studies and recommendations in the following fields:

... *Educational Planning.* The committee shall determine what over-all educational programs shall be offered in the several units of the University, the state colleges and county teachers colleges avoid unnecessary duplication and to utilize to the best advantage the facilities and personnel available for instruction in fields of higher education. No educational program for which the legislature has made an appropriation existing at any institution of higher education shall be abandoned except with legislative approval.

...*Physical Plant.* The committee shall adopt a coordinated plan for the integration and most efficient use of existing facilities and personnel, and an order of priority for the construction of new facilities at The University of Wisconsin and the state colleges.

... *Budget Requests.* The committee shall review the separate budget requests of the University and the state colleges and shall recommend a single, consolidated, biennial budget request to the governor for the support of all institutions under its jurisdiction, retaining the identity of the appropriation sections contained in Ch. 20 relating to said institutions. It shall also review and make appropriate recommendations to the department concerning the biennial budget requests of the department of public instruction for state aids for county teachers colleges.

...*Legislative Recommendations.* The committee shall continuously study the needs of the people of Wisconsin for state supported higher education and recommend any legislative proposals needed to carry out its decisions resulting from such study.

... *Report.* Semi-annually the committee shall issue reports of its findings and recommendations.

A number of studies concerning the following subjects have been prepared by the Joint Staff for the Coordinating Committee. If you are interested in any of these categories, a limited number of documents relating to them are available upon request:

STUDIES

Economic and Educational Relationships
Wisconsin Population Trends, Changes, and Implications for Higher Education
Higher Education Enrollments
Academic Programs, Degrees Offered in Wisconsin Colleges and Universities
Vocational-Technical Education
Adult Education
County Teachers Colleges
The Junior College
Financing Higher Education; Salaries
Physical Facilities and Housing
Wisconsin's Resources of Specialized Talent
Private Institutions in Wisconsin
Student Characteristics (Retention, Transfer, Migration, Quality, Rank in Class, Geographical Origin, College Graduate Plans, High School Graduate Plans)
Feasibility of a Longer School Year for Wisconsin Public Colleges and Universities
Guidance Services in Wisconsin

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS (A limited number available upon request)

June, 1957: Higher Education, An Investment in People - Wisconsin's Most Precious Resource

December, 1957: Wisconsin's Opportunities - Their Availability and Use

June, 1958: Wisconsin's Opportunities - Their Availability and Use

December, 1958: The Changing Picture of Higher Education in Wisconsin

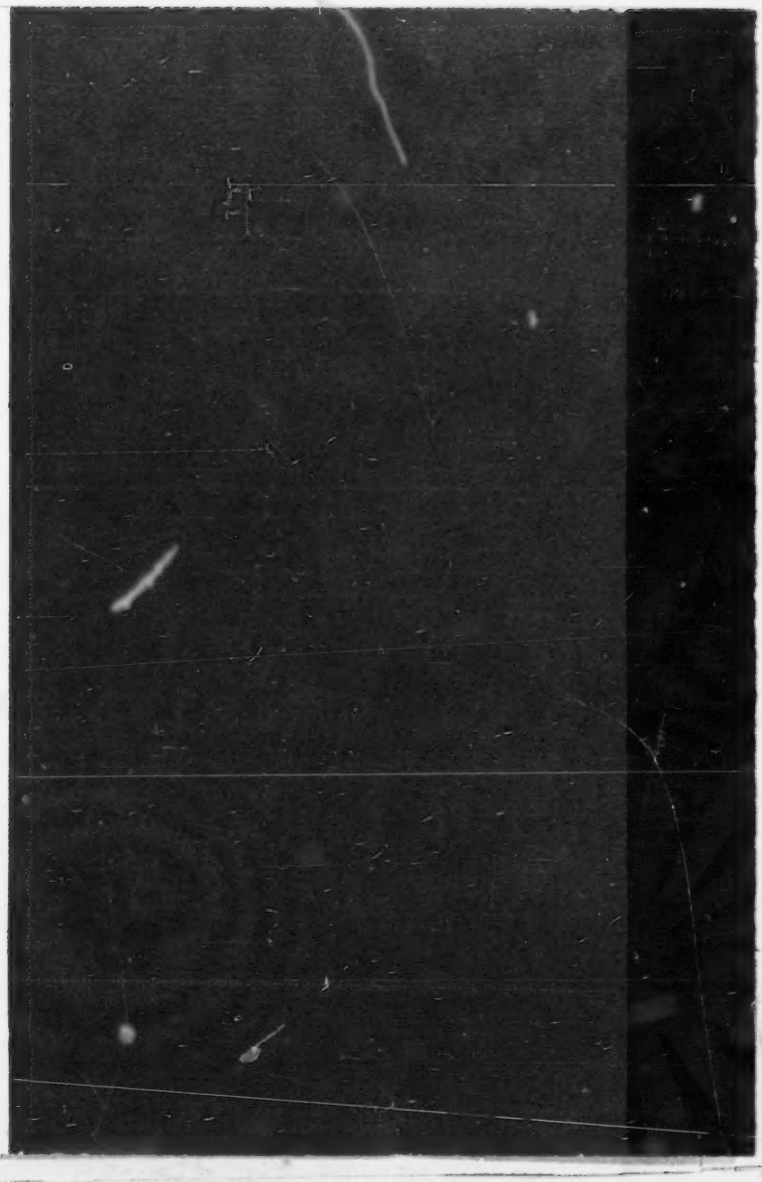
June, 1959: Financial Aid to Students Attending Wisconsin's Colleges

December, 1959: Coordinating Higher Education in Wisconsin

June, 1960: Financing Public Higher Education in Wisconsin

December, 1960: Design for the Future Development of Public Higher Education in Wisconsin

June, 1961: Focus on Higher Education



HIGHER EDUCATION

KEEP IT BRIGHT